CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY

USSR

INFORMATION 1946 - 1949

SUBJECT

Biographic; Scientific - Medicine, biochemistry

Bimonthly, thrice-monthly periodicals

HOW

PUBLISHED

DATE DIST.

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Moscow

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

1946 - 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Russian

REPORT NO.

IIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENS F THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEASING OF ESFIONAGE ACT OF S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION, OR THE REVELLAND F ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MATHER TO AM UNAUTHORISE PERSONS IS PAC BITTED BY I.W. REPRODUCTION OF THIS TORM IS PACHISITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

STATE

AIR

Periodicals as indicated.

LEKSANDR VLADIMIROVICH PALLADIN

 $/\overline{\mathrm{N}}\mathrm{um}\mathrm{bers}$ in parentheses refer to appended sources. 7

Soviet scientists recently celebrated the 60th birthday and 40th anniversury of scientific activity of Academician Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Palladin, Vice President of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, and Active Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR and Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Palladin, an outstanding biochemist, is well-known throughout the scientific world. The principal research work of Palladin and his numerous a tudents and associates was on the liochemistry of muscular activity. The metabolism of muscular creatine, investigated earlier by Palladin, still is one of the basic research subjects which is being developed in his laboratories. He and his associates are conducting a detailed study of the probem of chemical exchanges in muscles, a problem which is of considerable importance to labor physiology and physical culture.

Palladin and his associates are responsible for important research on the biochemistry of nerve tissues, chemical topography, comparative biochemistry, and metabolism of various branches of the nervous system. He has given considerable attention, in his scientific research, to the biochemistry of starvation, avitaminesis, and other problems dealing with the chemistry of nutrition, a field in which he is considered a pioneer. During World War II, Palladin Organdreduithetingroductionomof. synthetic analogues of Vitamin K, conducted extensive research on the mechanism of the antihemorrhagic effect of these preparatives, and offered a new and original concept: which excands their range of use.

In addition to the organization of scientific research work and training many biochemists, he also organized the Ukrainian Biochemical IInstitute Bin Charticov which is now the Institute of Biothemistry of the Academy of the Scalemesof This destitutes is atfirst-tlass; well-equipped scientific institute thom which has an exceptionally effective research staff. at it.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL L DISTRIBUTION MSRR

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/08/17: CIA-RDP80-00809A000600340543-1

•	-		-	-	-		-			
n	п	N	CI	ш	L	N	ı	ı	A	ı
ł.	11		ri	ш	г	м		ı	14	
w	w	81			_	ıv	1	5	п	•

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Many of Palladin's proteges are at present heads of chairs of biochemistry and chiefs of laboratories in various cities of the USSR.

Palladin's <u>Textbook of Biological Chemistry</u> has come out in 11 editions since 1924, and is considered a classic.

He is the recipient of several orders of the Soviet Union. In connection with his 60th birthday, Palladin was awarded the Order of Lenin for outstanding service in the field of biochemistry and training young Soviet brochemists, by ukase of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet USSR, dated 9 September 1945.(1)

In 1949, Palladin was the author of several articles which appeared in Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, in which he describes his work on the establishment of the presence of a particular thermolabile substance combining with the coenzyme in extracts from spontaneous malignant human tumors (cancer of the stomach, mammary gland, caecum) (2), on the photometric determination of water in certain organic and inorganic liquids, using a simple testing spectrophotometer with silver sulfide photoelement (3), and a simple method, suitable for students, for isolating adenosintriphosphates in two crystalline forms (4).

SOURCES

- 1. Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, No 1, 1946
- 2. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol LXVII, No 6, 1949
- Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol LXV, No 5, 1949
- 4. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol LXVII, No 2, 1949

- E N D -

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL